

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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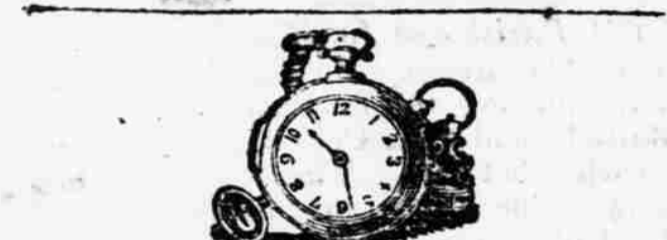
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TERMS.
Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until arrangements are paid.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

6,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE 3rd CLASS of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for 1836 is now open for subscription. The Lottery is drawn on the 1st of March, 1836, at Charlotte, N. C.
PRINCIPAL PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$6,000, is \$6,000
1 Prize of 4,000, is 4,000
1 Prize of 3,000, is 3,000
10 Prizes of 1,000, is 10,000
10 Prizes of 500, is 5,000
15 Prizes of 200, is 3,000
20 Prizes of 100, is 2,000
Besides many of \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20, &c. &c.
Amounting in all to \$180,000.
Tickets only \$4. Halves 2, Quarters 1.
A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only \$20. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
STEVENSON & POINTE'S Office, RALEIGH, N. C.

ARCHER TENCH, Watch-Maker and Jeweller.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and the Members of the Legislature, that he has situated himself in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John Primrose, and has fitted it up expressly for this business. He feels thankful for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by his constant attention and punctuality. He has just received from the North a fine assortment of **Jewelry and Watches**, consisting of Gold and Silver Patent Levers; plain English and French Watches; Gold Chains, Keys, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Finger-Rings, together with a variety of other Articles too tedious to mention; which he now invites all to call and examine for themselves. He pledges himself to sell as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere.
He will bestow his attention individually to the Repairing of Watches, and would particularly inform the Members of the General Assembly, that all work confided to him shall be strictly attended to, and warranted to perform well.
Jewelry repaired; and Engraving neatly &c. &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 12th 1835. 54



CHARACTER.

FROM the solicitations, as well as those who own, as those who have seen the Stallion, I am again induced to stand him, alternately at my stable near Raleigh, and in the city of Raleigh, the next season, commencing the 1st of March, and ending the 15th of July.
CHARACTER'S blood is considered by good judges to be equal, if not superior, to that of any race-horse in N. C., as will appear from his pedigree. He is a beautiful sorrel, five feet three inches high, strongly made, was got by the celebrated Old Sir Archy, his dam by the imported Druid, grand-dam through bred by the imported Old Jolly Roger. His Coats are large and likely, some of them have run successfully on the Turf, as also has their Sire—all of which can be satisfactorily proven to any person.
Good pasturage for mares, and grain fed to them, at 25 cents per day, when at the subscribers. For further particulars, see hand bills.
Seth Jones,
Pomona, 14 miles N. E. of Raleigh, N. C. 1876.
February 20th, 1836.
N. B.—In all probability this will be the last season Character will stand in this State, as he will be sold, or sent to the West, at the end of the season.

NEW BOOKS, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Book Store, (viz.)
Horne's Introduction, new edition, 2 vols.
Miller's Church History do do do
Niebuhr's Rome, 2 vols. Faber on Infidelity, 1 v.
Tyler's large Universal History, 2 vols.
Allen's Life of Scott, 1 vol.
Curiosities of Literature, 1 vol.
History of the Horse, (published by D Green) 1 v.
Canning's Select Speeches, 1 vol.
Memoir of the Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. 1 vol.
Clerical Manners and Habits, by Dr Miller, 1 vol.
The Pilgrims of Walsingham, 2 vols.
Knowledge for the People, 3 vols.
The Christian Florist, Flora's Dictionary.
Christian Tales, London Religious Souvenir.
Social Tales for the young, (by Mrs. Sherwood)
Sword's Pocket Almanack.
Presbyterian Pictorial Calendar.
TURNER & HUGHES.
Raleigh, Jan. 25th, 1836.

State of North Carolina, YANCEY COUNTY: Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835. Rachel McGage vs. James McGage & others. Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the court that the defendant is a non-resident of this state, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Yancey, at the court house in Burnsville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the case set for hearing ex parte.
[673] Test. J. W. McLEROY, Ck.

FRENCH RELATIONS.

DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the President's Message, transmitted to Congress on the 22d ult., and published in last week's STANDARD.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1836.
The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, has been instructed to state to Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State of the United States, that the British Government has witnessed with the greatest pain and regret the progress of the misunderstanding which has lately grown up between the Governments of France and of the United States. The first object of the undeviating policy of the British Cabinet has been, to maintain uninterrupted the relations of peace between Great Britain and the other nations of the world, without any abandonment of national interests, and without any sacrifice of national honor. The next object to which their anxious and unremitting exertions have been directed, has been, by an appropriate exercise of the good offices and influence of Great Britain, to lead discussions which may have arisen among neighbouring Powers; and to preserve for other nations those blessings of peace which Great Britain is desirous of securing for herself.

The steady efforts of His Majesty's Government have hitherto been fortunately successful in the accomplishment of both these ends; and while Europe, during the last five years, has passed through a crisis of extraordinary hazard without any disturbance of the general peace, His Majesty's Government has the satisfaction of thinking that it has, on more than one occasion, been instrumental in reconciling differences which might otherwise have led to quarrels, and in cementing union between friendly Powers.
But, if ever there could be an occasion on which it would be painful to the British Government to see the relations of amity broken off between two friendly States, that occasion is undoubtedly the present, when a rupture is apprehended between two great Powers, with both of which Great Britain is united by the closest ties; with one of which she is engaged in active alliance, with the other of which she is joined by a community of interest and the bonds of kindred.

Nor would the grounds of difference on the present occasion reconcile the friends and well wishers of the different parties to the misfortune of an open rupture between them.
When the conflicting interests of two nations are so opposed on a particular question as to admit of no possible compromise, the sword may be required to cut the knot which reason is unable to untie.
When passions have been so excited on both sides, that no common standard of justice can be found, and what one party insists as a right the other denounces as a wrong, prejudice may become too headstrong to yield to the voice of equity; and those who can agree on nothing else may consent to abide the fate of arms, and to allow that the party which shall prove the weakest in the war shall be deemed to have been wrong in the dispute.

But in the present case there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States. In the present case there is no demand of justice made by one party, and denied by the other. The disputed claims of American France, which were founded upon transactions in the early part of the present century, and were for many years in litigation, have at length been established by mutual consent, and are admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments. The money due by France has been placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the U. States.

But questions have arisen between the two Governments, in the progress of those transactions, affecting, on both sides, the feelings of national honour; and it is on this ground that the relations between the parties have been for the moment suspended, and are in danger of being more seriously interrupted.

In this state of things, the British Government is led to think that the good offices of a third Power equally the friend of France and the U. States, and prompted by considerations of the highest order, most earnestly to wish for the continuance of peace, might be useful in restoring a good understanding between the two parties, on a footing consistent with the nicest feelings of national honor in both.

The undersigned has, therefore, been instructed by His Majesty's Government formally to tender to the Government of the U. States the mediation of Great Britain for the settlement of the difference between the U. States and France, and to say that a note, precisely similar to the present, has been delivered to the French Government by His Majesty's ambassador at Paris. The undersigned has, at the same time, to express the confident hope of His Majesty's Government, that if the two parties would agree to refer to the British Government the settlement of the point at issue between them, and to abide by the opinion which that Government might, after due consideration, communicate to the two parties thereupon, means might be found to satisfy the honor of each, without incurring those great and manifold evils which a rupture between two such Powers must inevitably entail upon both.

The undersigned has the honor to renews

to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 3, 1836.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 27th ultimo, of Mr. Charles Bankhead, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, offering to the Government of the United States the mediation of His Britannic Majesty's Government for the settlement of the differences unhappily existing between the United States and France. That communication having been submitted to the President, and considered with all the care belonging to the importance of the subject, and the source from which it emanated, the undersigned has been instructed to assure Mr. Bankhead, that the disinterested and honorable motives which have dictated the proposal, are fully appreciated. His Majesty's Cabinet, and their efforts to heal dissensions arising among nations, are worthy of the character and commanding influence of Great Britain, and the success of those efforts is as honorable to the Government by whose instrumentality it was secured, as it has been beneficial to the parties more immediately interested, and to the world at large.

The sentiments upon which this policy is founded, and which are so forcibly displayed in the offer that has been made, are deeply impressed upon the mind of the President. They are congenial with the institutions and principles, as well as with the interest and habits, of The People of the United States, and it has been the constant aim of their Government, in its conduct towards other Powers, to observe and illustrate them. Cordially approving the general views of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the President regards with peculiar satisfaction the enlightened and disinterested solicitude manifested by it, for the welfare of the nations to whom its good offices are now tendered, and has seen with great sensibility, in the exhibition of that feeling, the recognition of that community of interests and those ties of kindred by which the United States and Great Britain are united.

If circumstances did not render it certain, it would have been obvious, from the language of Mr. Bankhead's note to the undersigned, that the Government of His Britannic Majesty, when the instructions under which it was prepared were given, could not have been apprised of all the steps taken in the controversy between the U. S. and France. It was necessarily ignorant of the tenor of the two recent messages of the President to Congress—the first communicated at the commencement of the present session, under date of the 7th of December, 1835, and the second under that of the 15th of January, 1836. Could these documents have been within the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the President does not doubt that it would have been fully satisfied, that the disposition of the U. States, notwithstanding their well grounded and serious causes of complaint against France, to restore friendly relations and cultivate a good understanding with the Government of that country, was undiminished, and that all had already been done, on their part, that could in reason be expected of them, to secure that result. The first of these documents, although it gave such a history of the origin and progress of the claims of the United States, and of the proceedings of France before and since the treaty of 1831, as to vindicate the statements and recommendations of the message of the 1st Dec. 1835, yet expressly disclaimed the offensive interpretation put upon it by the Government of France; and while it insisted on the acknowledged rights of the United States, and the obligations of the treaty, and maintained the honor and independence of the American Government, evinced an anxious desire to do all that constitutional duty and strict justice would permit, to remove every cause of irritation and excitement.

The special message of the 15th January last, being called for by the extraordinary and inadmissible demands of the Government of France, as defined in the last official communications at Paris, and by the continued refusal of France to execute a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by the United States, it was tranquilly enjoying important advantages, it became the duty of the President to recommend such measures as might be adapted to the exigencies of the occasion. Unwilling to believe that a nation distinguished for honor and intelligence could have determined permanently to maintain a ground so indefensible, and anxious still to leave open the door of reconciliation, the President contented himself with proposing to Congress the mildest of remedies given by the law and practice of nations, in connection with such propositions for defence as were evidently required by the condition of the United States and the attitude assumed by France. In all these proceedings, as well as in every stage of these difficulties with France, it is confidently believed that the course of the U. States, when duly considered by other Governments and the world, will be found to have been marked, not only by a pacific disposition, but by a spirit of forbearance and conciliation.

For a further illustration of this point, as well as for the purpose of presenting a lucid view of the whole subject, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to Mr.

Bankhead, copies of all that part of the message of December 7th, 1835, which relates to it, and of the correspondence referred to therein, and also copies of the message and accompanying documents of the 1st of January, 1836; and of another message of the 18th of the same month, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State and certain documents connected with the subject.

These papers, while they bring down the history of the misunderstanding between the U. States and France to the present date, will also remove an erroneous impression which appears to be entertained by His Britannic Majesty's Government. It is suggested in Mr. Bankhead's note, that there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States; and that there is no demand of justice made by the one party, and denied by the other. The suggestion appears to be founded on the facts, that the claims of the United States have been admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments, and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But it is to be observed, that the payment of the money thus appropriated, is refused by the French Government, unless the United States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty, and not assented to by them. This refusal to make payment is, in the view of the United States, a denial of justice: and has not only been accompanied by acts and language of which they have great reason to complain, but the delay of payment is highly injurious to those American citizens who are entitled to share in the indemnification provided by the treaty, and to the interests of the United States; inasmuch as the reduction of the duties levied on French wines, in pursuance of that treaty, has diminished the public revenue, and has been, and yet is, enjoyed by France, with all the other benefits of the treaty, without the consideration and equivalents for which they were granted. But there are other national interests, and in the judgment of this Government, national interests of the highest order—involved in the condition prescribed, and insisted on by France, which it has been, by the President, made the duty of the undersigned to bring distinctly into view. That condition proceeds on the assumption that the United States, in a message to Congress transmitted in obedience to his constitutional duties, and which deems itself aggrieved by the language thus held by him, may, as a matter of right require from the Government of the United States a direct official explanation of such language, to be given in such form, and expressed in such terms, as shall meet the requirements, and satisfy the feelings of the offended party; and may, in default of such explanation, annul or suspend a solemn treaty duly executed by its constitutional organ. Whatever may be the responsibility of those nations whose Executives possess the power of declaring war, and of adopting other coercive remedies, without the intervention of the legislative department, for the language held by the Executive in addressing that department, it is obvious that under the constitution of the United States, which gives to the Executive no such powers, but vests them exclusively in the legislature, while at the same time it imposes on the Executive the duty of laying before the legislature the state of the nation, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, no such responsibility can be admitted without impairing that freedom of intercommunication which is essential to the system, and without surrendering, in this important particular, the right of self government.

In accordance with this view of the federal constitution, has been the practice under it. The statements and recommendations of the President to Congress are regarded by this Government as a part of the purely domestic consultations held by its different departments—consultations in which nothing is addressed to foreign powers, and in which they cannot be permitted to interfere, and for which, until consummated and carried out by acts emanating from the proper constitutional organs, the nation is not responsible and the Government not liable to account to other States.

It will be seen from the accompanying correspondence, that when the condition referred to was first proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, the insuperable objections to it were fully communicated by the American minister at Paris, to the French Government; and that he distinctly informed it, that the condition, if prescribed, could never be complied with. The views expressed by him were approved by the President and have been since twice asserted and enforced by him in his message to Congress, in terms proportioned, in their explicitness and solemnity, to the conviction he entertains of the importance and inviolability of the principle involved.

The United States cannot yield this principle, nor can they do, or consent to, any measure, by which its influence in the action of their political system can be obstructed or diminished. Under these circumstances, the President feels that he may rely on the intelligence and liberality of his Britannic Majesty's Government, for a correct estimation of the imperative obligation which leaves him no power to subject this

point to the control of any foreign State whatever may be his confidence in its justice and impartiality—a confidence which he has taken pleasure in instructing the undersigned to state is fully reposed by him in the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

So great however is the desire of the President for the restoration of a good understanding with the Government of France provided it can be effected on terms compatible with the honor and independence of the United States; that if, after the frank avowal of his sentiments upon the point last referred to, and the explicit reservation of that point, the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall believe that its mediation can be useful in adjusting the differences which exist between the two countries, and in restoring all their relations to a friendly footing, he instructs the undersigned to inform Mr. Bankhead, that in such case, the offer of mediation made in his note, is cheerfully accepted.

The United States desire nothing but equal and exact justice; and they cannot but hope, that the good offices of a third Power, friendly to both parties, and prompted by the elevated considerations manifested in Mr. Bankhead's note, may promote the attainment of this end.

Influenced by these motives, the President will cordially co-operate so far as his constitutional powers may enable him, in such steps as may be requisite, on the part of the United States, to give effect to the proposed mediation. He trusts that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur, and instructs the undersigned to request that the earliest information of the measures taken by Great Britain, and of their result, may be communicated to this Government.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion, to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurance of his distinguished consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1836.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, with reference to his note of the 27th of last month, has the honor to inform Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has been instructed by his Government to state that the British Government has received a communication from that of France, which fulfils the wishes that impelled His Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States.

The French Government has stated to that of His Majesty, that the frank and honorable manner in which the President has in his recent message, expressed himself with regard to the points of difference between the Governments of France and the United States, has removed those difficulties upon the score of national honor, which have hitherto stood in the way of the prompt execution by France of the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, and that consequently, the French Government is now ready to pay the instalment, which is due on account of the American indemnity, whenever the payment of the instalment shall be claimed by the Government of the U. States.

The French Government has also stated that it made this communication to that of Great Britain, not regarding the British Government as a formal mediator, since its offer of mediation had then reached only the Government of France, by which it had been accepted; but looking upon the British Government as a common friend of the two parties, and, therefore, as a natural channel of communication between them.

The undersigned is further instructed to express the sincere pleasure which is felt by the British Government at the prospect thus afforded of an amicable termination of a difference which has produced a temporary estrangement between two nations who have so many interests in common, and who are so entitled to the friendship and esteem of each other; and the undersigned has also to assure Mr. Forsyth that it has afforded the British Government the most lively satisfaction to have been, upon this occasion, the channel of a communication which they trust will lead to the complete restoration of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The undersigned has great pleasure in renewing to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.
CHARLES BANKHEAD.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February, 16, 1836.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive Mr. Bankhead's note of the 15th inst. in which he states, by the instructions of his Government, that the British Government has received a communication from that of France, which fulfils the wishes that impelled His Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States; that the French Government, being satisfied with the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent message, expressed himself in regard to the points of difference between the two Governments, is ready to pay the instalment due on account of the American indemnity, whenever it shall be claimed by the Government of the United States, and that this communication is made to the Government of Great Britain not as a formal mediator, but as a common friend to both parties.

The undersigned has submitted this note of His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the President, and is instructed to reply that the President had received this information with the highest satisfaction—a satisfaction as sincere as was his regret at the unexpected occurrence of the difficulty created by the erroneous impressions heretofore made upon the national sensibility of France.

By the fulfilment of the obligations of the convention between the two governments, the great cause of difference will be removed, and the President anticipates that the benevolent and magnanimous wishes of His Britannic Majesty's Government will be speedily realized, as the temporary estrangement between the two nations, who have so many common interests, will no doubt be followed by the restoration of their ancient ties of friendship and esteem.

The President has further instructed the undersigned to express to His Britannic Majesty's Government his sensibility at the anxious desire it has displayed to preserve the relations of peace between the United States and France, and the exertions it was prepared to make to effectuate that object, so essential to the prosperity, and congenial to the wishes of the two nations, and to the repose of the world. Leaving His Majesty's Government to the consciousness of the elevated motives which have governed its conduct, and to the universal respect, which must be secured to it, the President is satisfied that no expressions, however strong, of his own feelings, can be appropriately used, which would add to the gratification afforded to His Majesty's Government at being the channel of communication to preserve peace and restore good-will between differing nations, each of whom is its friend.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurance of his distinguished consideration.
JOHN FORSYTH.
Charles Bankhead, Esq. &c. &c.

In the Senate (the House of Representatives not being in session to receive the Message) the above Message and Documents were received; and, having been read, Mr. Clay addressed the Senate, and concluded by moving to lay the Message on the table, and to print it.

After Mr. Clay concluded, the Message and Documents were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed. And, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, 5,000 extra copies thereof were ordered to be printed.

Hugh L. White vs. Senator White.—We have heard of men who had two sets of opinions, one to be used in public, and the other in private. But we had never suspected Judge White of being one of these until the fact was disclosed by his leading advocate in Virginia, the Richmond Whig.

And for his facility in being either H. L. White or Senator White, the Richmond Whig is urging his claims for the Presidency! In giving his reasons for supporting Judge White, the Editor of the Richmond Whig says: *Nashville Union.*

"They (the Whigs) support him (Judge White), because he is less obnoxious on that score (Jacksonism) than Martin Van Buren—because they believe him a Whig in heart and inclination—because they are convinced he has supported the outrages of Jackson, as a Senator from Tennessee, and not as Hugh L. White—because in his course on the Patronage Bill, they see an earnest of his true sentiments—because the office-holders and the intriguers hate him—because he has cut connexion with them—because General Jackson is opposed to him—because he is the best and safest man they can elect—because, finally and chiefly, if they elect him he will administer the Government according to their principles." &c.

"Judge White, elected, if elected at all, by the Whig Party, would naturally and necessarily select his counsellors from their ranks, and modify his measures to suit their views." &c. &c.

Jersey Phlegm.—Resolutions have been passed by the New Jersey Legislature approving in every way the conduct of the Executive in reference to France; concurring in the resolution of Congress, at the last session, that the treaty shall be maintained, and its execution insisted upon; and instructing the senators and representatives of the state at Washington to sustain by their votes and exertions, every measure necessary to increase our naval force, and put the seaboard in a complete condition of defence.

The *Expunging Resolutions*, introduced into the legislature of New York by Dr. Judd, have passed both branches of the legislature; and our senators are instructed to lay them before the senate of the U. States: the highest negative vote in the senate was 3, and in the house 14. The representatives of the people of this state condemn the unconstitutional and unwarrantable assumptions of the senate, by a vote of about 7 to 1. *Albany Argus.*

The Boston Advocate states that one Bank in this city, creating the effect of investigation, has paid back \$2000 of its illegal interest to the person from which it was extorted. Good! There is nothing like putting the screws to men who have no conscience. *Boston Reformer.*

The only newspaper in New England that supports Judge White for President, is a supporter and advocate of the abolitionists. *N. Hamp. Patriot.*